

Mortality Due to AIDS

Vital status of cases is determined from updated case reports, information on HIV-related deaths in New York State (maintained by the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Production Systems in death certificate files), the National Death Index and from voluntary reporting on known New York State residents from other states (until 1996). Unless an individual is known to be deceased from these sources, that individual is presumed alive. Of the 140,520 cases confirmed in New York State through 1999, 84,692 cases are known to have died, a cumulative case fatality rate of 60.3 percent (see Figure 17-1).

The number of deaths attributed to HIV / AIDS began a dramatic decline in 1996 in both New York City (see Figure 17-3) and the rest of the state, and continued through 1998. Based on provisional 1999 data from New York State death certificates, there has been a slight increase in deaths compared to 1998. However, 1999 data are derived from new codes issued in International Classification of Disease Version 10 (ICD-10), while data from all earlier years presented are derived from Version 9 (ICD-9) codes. Significant changes in HIV / AIDS coding under Version 10 were expected to cause, on average, a six percent increase in AIDS-related deaths (National Center for Health Statistics). Therefore, the three percent increase in

AIDS-related deaths seen in 1999 data is likely a result of the coding changes, not a change in the downward trend of AIDS mortality. This downward trend has been attributed in large part to an expansion of treatment modalities, especially combination antiretroviral therapies including protease inhibitors, and improved access and expansion of related services. However, as of the end of 1998, AIDS was still the leading cause of death among New York City men aged 30-49, and New York City women aged 20-39. In the rest of the state, AIDS was the leading cause of death among Black and Hispanic men aged 30-39, and Black women aged 30-39; AIDS was the second leading cause of death for Hispanic women aged 20-39.

Figure 17-1

Mortality Among AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

Diagnosis	Number of Cases	Number of Known Deaths through 3/00*	Case Fatality Rate (%)
Before 1980	15	13	86.7
1980	36	31	86.1
1981	153	141	92.2
1982	544	510	93.8
1983	1,189	1,112	93.5
1984	2,053	1,887	91.9
1985	3,224	2,948	91.4
1986	4,695	4,317	91.9
1987	5,982	5,377	89.9
1988	7,418	6,522	87.9
1989	8,066	7,038	87.3
1990	9,067	7,675	84.6
1991	10,756	8,751	81.4
1992	13,102	9,640	73.6
1993†	15,147	9,775	64.5
1994	14,570	7,784	53.4
1995	13,902	5,455	39.2
1996	11,272	2,856	25.3
1997	8,537	1,563	18.3
1998†	6,103	849	13.9
1999†	4,689	448	9.6
Total	140,520	84,692	60.3

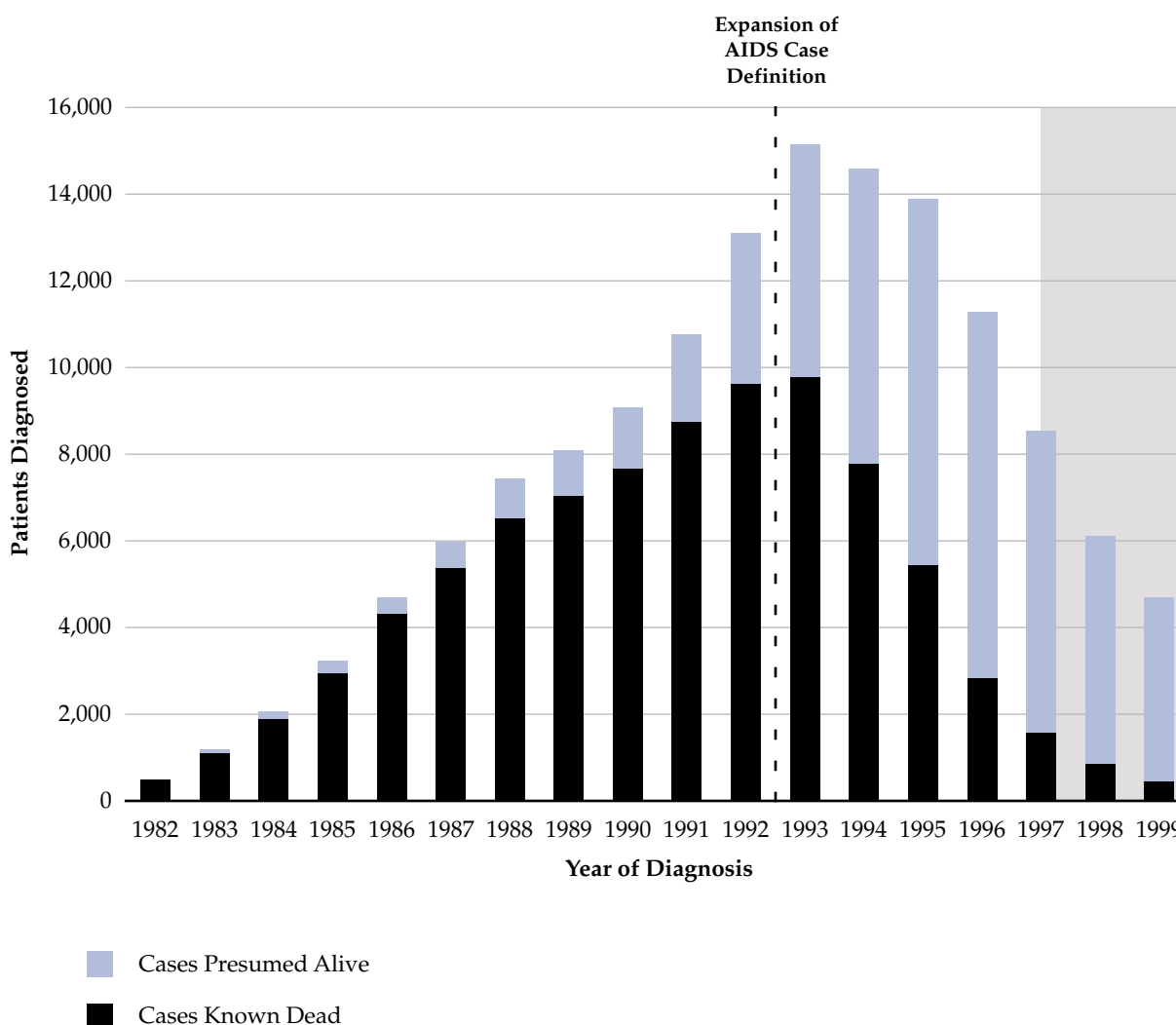
* Death information is obtained from the New York State Department of Health Bureau of Production Systems, the National Death Index and voluntary reporting of deaths of known New York State residents by other states.

† On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 17-2

Mortality Among AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis

New York State, Cases Confirmed through March 2000

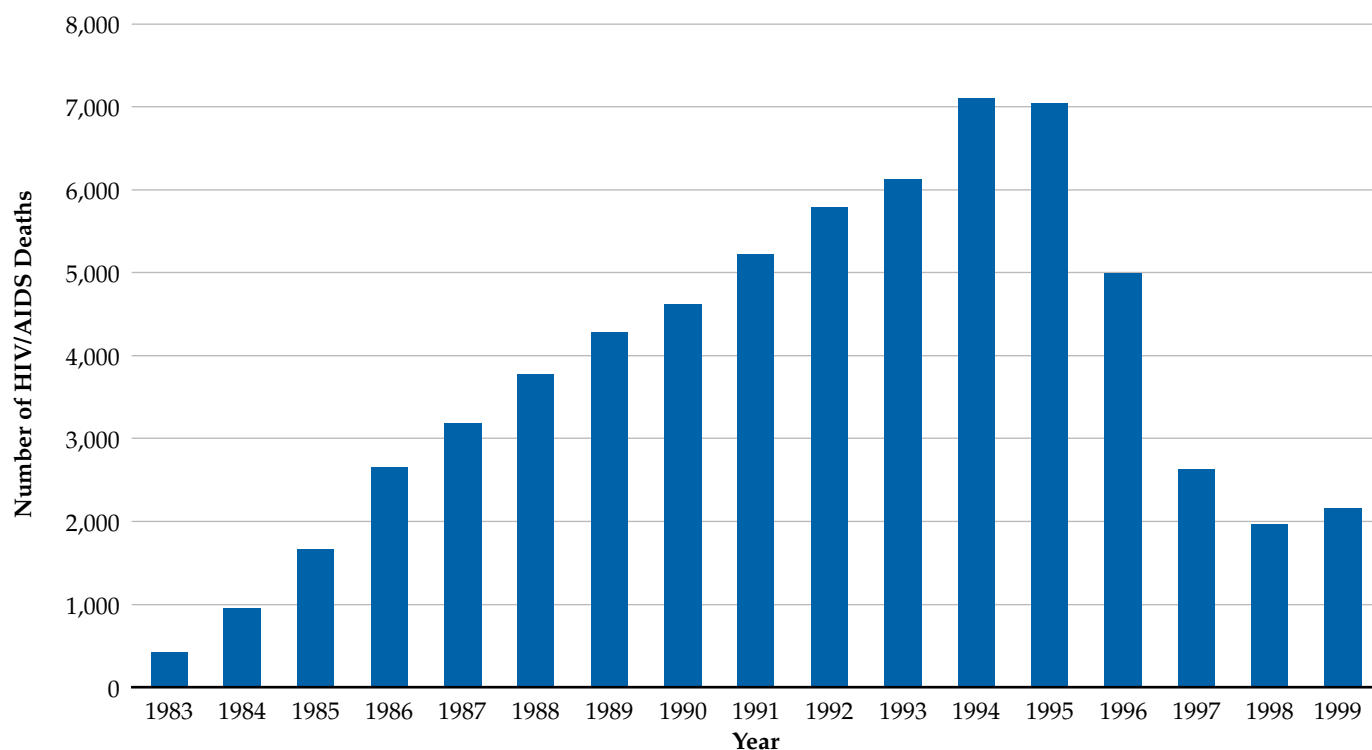


On January 1, 1993, the AIDS Surveillance Case Definition for adults with HIV infection was expanded to include pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, invasive cervical cancer and severe immunodeficiency (see second page of AIDS Morbidity and Mortality narrative). Data for 1998 and 1999 are incomplete due to lag in case reporting and time required for case confirmation.

Figure 17-3

Deaths from HIV / AIDS

New York City, 1983 - 1999*



* Source of data is the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics. Data are for deaths attributable to HIV / AIDS, as reported on death certificates of individuals dying in New York City.

† Significant changes in HIV / AIDS coding were instituted in 1999 under new International Classification of Disease - Version 10 (ICD-10). Data from all previous years were derived using ICD - Version 9. See page 182 for discussion.

Figure 17-4

Ranking of AIDS Among the Five Leading Causes of Death by Population Group and Age

New York State, 1998

	Age						
	<1	1 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59
New York City Males							
Total	—	5*	—	4	1	1	3
White	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Black	—	4	—	3	1	1	3
Hispanic	—	5	—	5	1	1	3
New York City Females							
Total	—	5*	—	1	1	2	—
White	—	—	—	3	1	2	—
Black	—	5	—	1	1	2	5
Hispanic	—	—	5*	1	1	2	3
Rest of State Males							
Total	—	—	—	—	5	5	—
White	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Black	—	—	—	5	1	3	3
Hispanic	—	—	—	—	1	3	5*
Rest of State Females							
Total	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
White	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Black	—	—	—	4*	1*	4	—
Hispanic	—	—	—	2*	2	—	5*

† Numbers in columns refer to the ranking of AIDS among the five leading causes of death in selected population groups in New York State. A '1' means that AIDS is the leading cause of death in that population (for example, New York City males age 30-39). A '5' means that AIDS is the 5th leading cause (i.e., four other causes account for more deaths in that population group). A '—' means that AIDS is not among the five leading causes of death in that population. This data was provided by the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Biometrics.

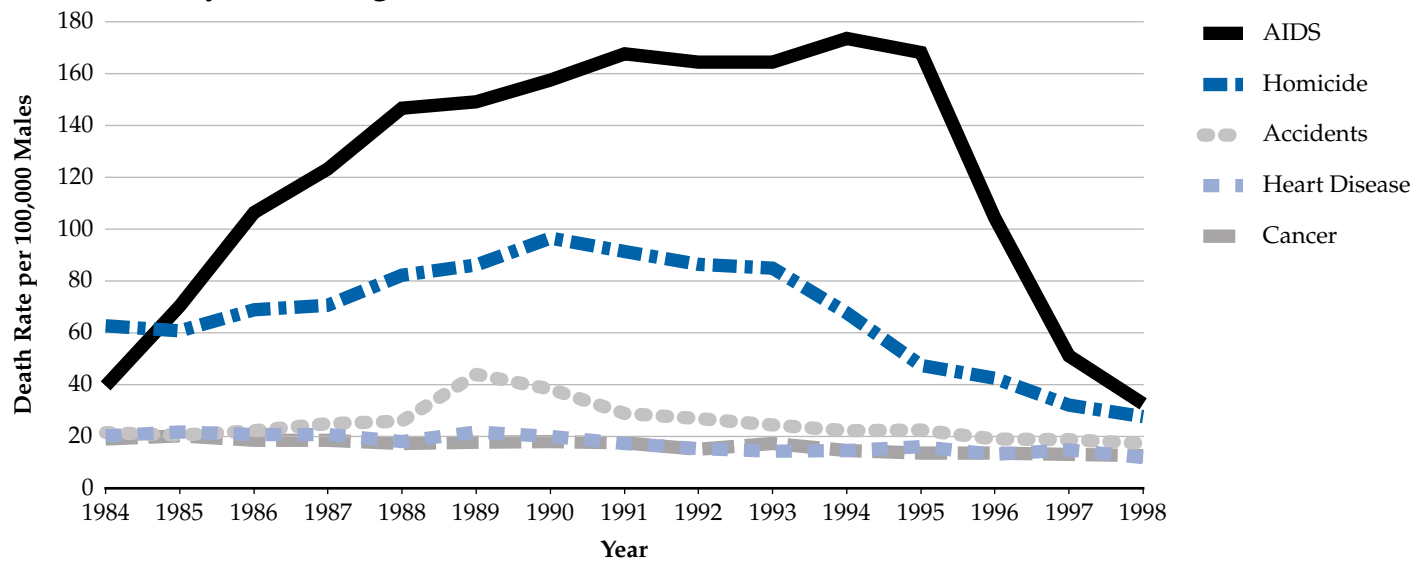
* Tie with another cause of death.

Figure 17-5

AIDS as a Leading Cause of Death for New York City Men and Women Ages 20 - 39

New York City, 1984 - 1998

New York City Males - Ages 20 - 39



New York City Females - Ages 20 - 39

